

Carl Wilhelmi, the seedsman from Dresden: his botanical endeavour in South Australia and Victoria

Darrell N. Krahenbuehl

Department of Environment and Planning, 55 Grenfell St., Adelaide, South Australia, Australia 5000

Abstract

Some details of Carl Wilhelmi's botanical activities in South Australia (1849–1855) and Victoria (1855–1869), including a list of his publications and notes on his collections, are provided.

Johann Friederich Carl Wilhelmi (1829–1884, Fig. 1), a seedsman from Dresden, sailed to Australia from Hamburg, arriving at Port Adelaide on board the *Godeffroy* on 1 March 1849. Wilhelmi was a member of the Dresden Missionary Society and at one stage was Assistant Protector of the Poonindie Mission on Eyre Peninsula, where he gathered a number of undescribed plants. He also collected specimens in the vicinity of Adelaide, along the River Murray, and on Kangaroo Island. He moved to Melbourne in 1855, where for a time he was Acting Government Botanist (Blaek

1936; Krahenbuehl 1986). Wilhelmi returned to Germany in 1869.

Wilhelmi recounted his early years in South Australia in a lecture on 14 September 1857 to the Melbourne German Club. The lecture was subsequently published (Wilhelmi 1857b) and translated extracts, along with unpublished letters, have been extensively used in the compilation of this account of Wilhelmi's botanical exploits in South Australia and Victoria.

South Australia 1849–1855

The year of Wilhelmi's arrival in South Australia, 1849, was an important milestone in South Australian botanical history as four other renowned botanists, H. H. Behr, W. Hillebrand, F. J. H. Mueller and J. G. O. Tepper, all resided in the colony during the first half of the year (Krahenbuehl 1981, 1986). Only a fortnight after disembarking at Port Adelaide, Wilhelmi made his first acquaintance with Mueller. Wilhelmi, and a fellow business companion, were on an excursion to the German Paddock (Bugle Ranges), an area where many Germans had settled soon after the establishment of the Colony of South Australia. At Crafers he enquired the way to the German Paddock. Wilhelmi recorded:

The road, which was shown to us, was at that time nothing wider than a cart rut, which avoiding the fallen tree trunks, lead between them. We also came to a junction and were so clever as to get onto the wrong track. After we travelled a mile along it, it lost itself in the forest, so that nothing remained for us but to return back on it. Fortunately a man came towards us, who was loaded up with plants and of whom we asked the way. When he saw that we were foreigners he spoke to us in German and I scarcely need to describe how happy we felt to meet a fellow countryman in the middle of such a wilderness. This, however, was none other than our now celebrated Dr Ferdinand Mueller and in this way I made my first acquaintance with him. After he heard that I had come to Australia especially to collect natural history specimens, he invited me to visit him on my return, showed us the right way and wished us a happy journey.¹

This first venture into the South Australian bush was aborted by a big accident where the vehicle overturned on a fallen log and the horse was badly injured. Nevertheless, he continued alone to the German Paddock, delivered a number of letters to German immigrants, then returned to Adelaide.



Fig. 1. Portrait of Wilhelmi, aged 47. Taken from an original oil painting on which Wilhelmi recorded that it was painted, and received as a gift on 16 Aug. 1876, from his friend Günther Reibisch.

Wilhelmi's second major trip was in October 1849 to Wellington on the River Murray, and to Thompson's Station 16 miles (29 km) upstream. He noted:

The track led over beautiful, thickly forested hills and wide valleys as far as Strathalbyn, a pretty little place, situated quite near the bank of the Onkaparinga [he meant the River Angas], and at that time consisting of only a few houses. From here the region became flatter and soon I came into thick scrub, which stretched right up to the vicinity of the Murray River and through which a track the post wagon was cut. Although a large selection of plants, which were interesting for me, grew in this scrub. I could not stay for long here on account of the deficiency of water and consequently I continued on my way, which wound between many large salt lagoons. These gave the landscape a real appearance of winter because they were covered with a snow white, thick salt crust. Then the region became sandy again, which increased the nearer I came to the Murray.¹

In his account of this excursion Wilhelmi recorded little about his botanical exploits. But, he made discerning observations on the native bird life and the aboriginal inhabitants along the river.

The reed bed was alive with masses of all kinds of bird life, which now and then was flushed by birds of prey. Black swans, pelicans, wild geese and ducks swam up and down, while the various large snipe species, native companions and snow white herons lived upon the banks of the river. Many families of Aborigines were camped not far from the houses, others travelled backwards and forwards with their craft constructed from the bark of trees and brought some of the beautiful, large Murray Codfish as a present for the inhabitants.

I made excursions into the surroundings of Wellington. The first day I followed the left bank of the Murray, on which stood the house of the protector of Aborigines and where a number of aboriginal women were occupied in plaiting baskets and table covers from bullrushes, which grow here in large numbers, while the male personnel were catching fish. The latter sat in their canoes not far from the bank. They had tied the canoes on to large spears, which they had thrust into the ground for this purpose and which they also use as paddles. A small fire burnt in the middle of these small craft, at which they could light their pipes and so equipped they sat, throwing a sharp eye on their lines, as if rooted to the spot.¹

On the sandy banks of Lake Alexandrina he observed the Murray lily, *Crinum flaccidum* Herbert, 'a beautiful lily-like plant with large white blooms and exquisite perfume the bulbs of which weigh two pound.'¹

The journey was conducted over a period of two months with Wilhelmi returning to Adelaide in December because of financial difficulties. But his appetite was whetted for further adventure and he returned to the River Murray in the summer of 1850–1851 for three months. His route was via Gawler, Tanunda and Wheal Barton Mines (near Truro) to Moorunda (Moorunde). He then proceeded downstream, visiting locations such as Purnong Landing, Thompson's Station, Wellington, Lake Alexandrina and Goolwa.

Wilhelmi was accompanied on this trip by a friend of his fathers in Dresden, Herr Zapf. On their second day they had reached Moorunde. Here he described some of the plants found along the river.

On the second day we left this so charmingly situated little place and followed the Murray, on the right bank of which grew attractive giant eucalypts which protected us somewhat from the glowing hot rays of the sun. Directly on the bank grew the beautiful *Swainsona greyana* thickly strewn with red blossoms, while the small ponds (backwaters), which are formed here at the Murray, are covered over with one of the dainty water plants (*Azolla rubra*) and look as if covered with a dark red cloth. Soon the river on both sides became so enclosed by the high vertically rising cliffs, that we were compelled to climb up them, which for my somewhat heavy companion was no slight task. However, before we betook ourselves into the higher regions, we busied ourselves for a long time with chiselling out fossil shells which occur here in large numbers in the limestone formation and which I sent over to Privy Councillor Reichenbach in Dresden after my return.

The vegetation which we found here on the high banks of the Murray consists principally of *Salicornia* and behind this *Eucalyptus dumosa* and Murray scrub; further down the river the banks became sandier on which places the Murray-pine (*Callitris*) forms pretty shaded little woods, in which one can only advance slowly on account of the deep sand.¹

In relation to native vegetation along the river between Morunde and Purnong Landing, Wilhelmi has given us a tantalizing glimpse of unspoiled habitat:

The vegetation encountered here was rather the same as we had already noticed earlier; now and then we had to pass through magnificent little patches of pines, then we again came through stretches covered with scrub, or passed by large lagoons, which were covered with countless species of birds and were shaded by attractive eucalypts. Often small sand hills rose up between the pines, thickly covered with the pretty Murray lily, which made themselves noticeable from afar by their strong, delightful fragrance. Near the river, on places flooded by it in winter, the shrub-like *Polygonum cunninghamii* [= *Muehlenbeckia cunninghamii* (Meissner) F. Muell.] grew in great masses, under which native pigeons, which occur here in large numbers, usually stayed on hot days.¹

In the neighbourhood of Taylor's Fairy Station (Purnong), Wilhelmi discovered *Acacia wilhelminiana* F. Muell., a wattle commonly occurring on sandy loams throughout the Murray Mallee and Eyre Peninsula regions of South Australia. Of this discovery Wilhelmi proudly chortled 'I was so fortunate to find a new species of the genus *Acacia* which Dr Mueller was so kind to name after me.'¹

In late 1851 Wilhelmi travelled to Eyre Peninsula collecting plants, natural history specimens and taking copious notes on local aboriginal tribes. Some of the places visited by him included Pt. Lincoln, Tumby Bay, Boston Point, The Fountain and Long Lake, Memory Cove, Marble Range, Mt Dutton, Lake Greenly, Venus Bay and Lake Hamilton.

Wilhelmi^{2,3} also noted in a letter, dated 31 December 1855, to William Hooker, that 'In November last year I made a botanical excursion into the western part of South Australia, where I had been collecting once before in 1851...'. He then proceeded to list the 'new plants' that he had discovered in this region in '1851 & 1852' (12 taxa from the vicinity of Pt Lincoln) and '1854 to 1855' (ten species). The list included the following plants, some of which are endemic to South

Australia: *Dodonaea hexandra* F. Muell., *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* F. Muell., *Haeckeria cassiniaeformis* F. Muell., *Schuermannia homoranthoides* F. Muell. [= *Darwinia homoranthoides* (F. Muell.) J. Blaek], *Trichinium beckerianum* F. Muell. [= *Ptilotus beckerianus* (F. Muell.) ex J. Blaek], and *Verticordia wilhelmi* F. Muell. In the same letter to Hooker, Wilhelmi lamented that his scientific excursions had cost him a good deal of money. He noted:

If I had the means . . . I would be of great use to science principally by exploring the Port Lincoln district — the Gawler Ranges, which have as yet not been visited by a botanist, and where he may hope to be richly rewarded. I was not able to penetrate so far from want of water — from £60 to £80 would enable me to collect there during the summer months and I should be sure of a goodly number of plants, seeds and other specimens of natural history.²

Financial assistance for Wilhelmi was not forthcoming. He never collected in the Gawler Ranges, a region that still warrants urgent attention from botanists.

During his stay in South Australia Wilhelmi also visited Mt. Gambier, where, as shown by specimens at the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL), he collected mosses from volcanic eaves 80 feet deep (J. H. Willis, pers. comm.).

Wilhelmi spent much of his time in Australia enquiring into the food plants of native tribes in South Australia and Victoria. In particular he (Wilhelmi 1860) recorded much valuable information about the aborigines of the Port Lincoln district. He referred to their use of such delicacies as the inner heart of the grass tree (*Xanthorrhoea* Smith), the succulent fruit of a *Mesembryanthemum* (presumably a species of *Carpobrotus* N. E. Br.), called karkalla, and various fungi. He (Wilhelmi 1860, p. 172) further noted:

All other edible fruit grow in pods, or in the shape of berries on small bushes. Some of these they allow to ripen, as, for instance, the fruit of the santalum and that of species of epacris, which growing on the seashore, bears small red sweet berries called 'wadnirri'. Another plant, 'karambi', also growing on the seashore, is the *Nitraria billardieri*. Other fruits they collect before they are ripe, and roast them in hot ashes, such as the berries of the pulbulu, and the pods of the menka, and the nundo. The last-mentioned fruits, highly valued by the natives, are of the acacias, growing abundantly on the sandy downs of Sleaford and Coffin's Bay, and by attracting thither a numerous company of blacks, they frequently give occasion for dissension and quarrels. As a proof of the value of consideration attached to this fruit, it may be mentioned that, in order to annoy their adversaries, the Kukata tribe of the north-west, famous for their atrocity and witchcraft, often threaten to burn or otherwise destroy the nundo bushes.

Victoria 1855–1869

Sometime in 1855, Wilhelmi removed to Melbourne. Possibly his friendship with Ferdinand Mueller, by then Victorian Government Botanist, persuaded him to leave South Australia for Victoria. After Mueller was appointed botanist to A. C. Gregory's North Australian Exploring Expedition, Wilhelmi was Acting Government Botanist.⁴ He recorded that he was appointed to this position on 8 April 1856, with the salary of £200 per annum, and that his duties were 'to arrange the Herbarium of the Government for deliv-

ery to the University, to collect living plants and seeds for the garden and procure specimens for another Herbarium.'⁵ Wilhelmi must have remained in this position until June 1857, as evidenced in another letter to William Hooker in which he noted that Mueller would not be returning to his duties before that time.⁶

One of Wilhelmi's first trips into the Victorian forests were to the Dandenong Ranges. Here he collected many species of orchids, ferns, mosses and other plants. He was fascinated with the 'tropical aspect of Ferntree Gully':

We saw the *Alsophila australis* from 40 to 50 feet high, the trunks covered with *Polypodium*, *Hymenophyllum*, *Blechnum*, *Tecoma latrobei* [= *Pandorea pandorana* (Andr.) Steenis], young *Atherosperma moschatum*, *Eurybia argophylla* [= *Olearia argophylla* (Labill.) Benth.] etc. *Acacia melanoxylon* grew here to a height of from 50–100 feet, and a *Eucalyptus* measured 6 feet from the ground, thirty feet in circumference. A friend of mine informed me that a *Eucalyptus* has been seen, the trunk of which measured 205 feet, and at this height had a diameter of two feet. The circumference of the trunk was 70 feet.²

Towards the closing months of 1856, Wilhelmi regretted his lack of opportunity to visit the River Darling 'on account of the great delay in obtaining the consent for my excursion, when the season was already too far advanced, and secondly because only a very small sum for my excursion had been allowed.'⁶ However, this intrepid traveller was not to be denied. On 8 December 1856 he left Melbourne, accompanied by an assistant Dr Schenk, for the Grampians, Victoria Range and the Pyrenees in western Victoria. A vivid and detailed account of their expedition in the mountains from 15 December to 28 January 1857 was later published (Wilhelmi 1871a). Some details of the expedition were recounted in a letter to William Hooker:

We reached Mt Sturgeon on the 15th of December. Here I stayed a fortnight, ascended Mt Sturgeon, Mt Abrupt and made an excursion to Mt Napier and Mt Rouse. The vegetation on these two volcanoes distant from each other about 12 miles, I found quite the same — and also quite conforms with the vegetation of Mt Gambier, which is distant 90 miles there from, and again the same as on the hill of volcanic debris of Mt Warrenup near Ballarat.⁶

In the same letter he recorded that, at Mt Abrupt,

Around us flourished luxuriantly and abundantly the most beautiful plants — several species of *Pultenaea*, a beautiful *Epacris*, *Dodonaea procumbens* and *cuneata* were in full blossoms, a *Leptospermum* thickly covered with its white blossoms, was visited by myriads of insects even at this height, the *Gnaphalium* raised its white and diminutive heads between *Correa aemula* — at their feet flourished the beautiful *Polypodium billardierei* [= *Grammitis billardieri* Willd.]; in other spots there was to be seen in small bushes the *Paryphyntha mitchelliana* [= *Thryptomene calycina* (Lindley) Stapf] sometimes covered with several kinds of lichens. The lovely little *Stylidium soboliferum* formed between the rocks small green patches (similar to our saxifrages in the Swiss) shaded over by the dark green of the pleurandas [= *Hibbertia* Andr. spp.]. A small *Utricularia* raised its blue little heads out of a dark green moss near the waterfall which in wintertime rushes down with immense violence broken in its course three times from a height of between 200 to 300 feet, but at this season is reduced to a small jet.⁶

Wilhelmi spent five days near the summit of Mt

William (1167 m), the highest point in the Victoria Range, making many seed and plant collections. But his progress was hindered by blackened areas and fallen trees where a small bushfire had recently passed. Despite the fire there were still verdant spots.

In the valley there was a real tropical vegetation. *Alsophila australis*, *Dicksonia antarctica*, and a mass of smaller ferns grew in the greatest splendour, and on both sides of the creek which rushes down this beautiful valley, grew the *Humea elegans* in thick clumps in full flower sometimes reaching the height from 12 to 15 feet — on the highest points of the Victoria Ranges as well as on Mt William we found everywhere springs of the clearest fresh water, and it would have been indeed fatal to us but for this provision of nature.⁶

Another of his excursions that has been well documented was to Corner Inlet (Gippsland) in November 1861, where he collected wood specimens for the London Exhibition.⁷ At Muddy Creek he enthused about some of the luxuriant vegetation:

Pittosporum undulatum I have seen from one and a half to two feet in diameter, and from sixty to eighty feet high; *Melaleuca squarrosa* from 80–100 feet high and one and a half feet in diameter; and the *Prostanthera lasianthos* which usually exists only as a bush, can be seen here as a tree from sixty to eighty feet high, and from eight to ten inches in thickness. I collected leaves from melaleucas and prostantheras for distillation, and bark from *Acacia verticillata*, which I was informed is the best species for tanning. Snakes are here in such numbers that you cannot go anywhere without a stick in your hand to defend yourself, as sometimes they will not move out of your way, and native bears, flying squirrels and Lyre-birds are here also very numerous.⁷

He also observed specimens of blaekwood (*Acacia melanoxylon* R. Br.) 100–150 feet high, blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus* Labill.) reaching a height of 300 feet, and musk daisy (*Olearia argophylla*) which grew 'in great quantity' and had 'a beautiful grain and a hardwood'.⁷

One of Wilhelmi's rare trips outside of Victoria between 1855–69 was made to Sydney in November 1863, where he collected plant material near Port Jackson (J. H. Willis, pers. comm.).

Europe 1869–1884

Wilhelmi remained assistant to Mueller until 1868 or possibly 1869.⁸ He then returned to Europe to establish a seed shop in Dresden. However, he suffered a downturn in business. Presumably this was a result of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871, and the general depression that affected Austria, Germany and Switzerland in the latter 1870s. On 25 September 1871 Wilhelmi sadly remarked that he had lost nearly all of his savings from 20 years in Australia, and might have to set up business elsewhere.⁹ This does not seem to have happened as on 10 September 1873 Wilhelmi wrote to Joseph Hooker requesting that he supply him with 'the names and addresses of gentlemen situated there [London] or connected with Botanical Gardens or horticulture establishments' from whom he could obtain 'palm seeds and seeds of other decorative plants'.¹⁰ No further details of Wilhelmi's life in Europe have been located. He is known to have died at Dresden towards the end of 1884 (J. H. Willis, pers. comm.).

Collections

The majority of Wilhelmi's Australian plant collections are presumably housed in MEL with duplicates occurring in other herbaria. Some specimens are known to be housed at K [e.g. the lectotype of *Pleuropappus phyllocalyximeus* F. Muell. (Short 1983)] and E (Lamond & Bennell, this publication).

It seems that Wilhelmi, to augment his income, used to sell natural history specimens. In a letter to William Hooker on 31 December 1855, he stated:

My collection of plants which consists of 1400 specimens, together with shells, insects etc. I shall send this month to Hamburg for sale — I should have liked to send it to England, where I might be sure of realising a better price, if I had only known anyone to send it to; Dr Mueller intended on that account to recommend me to you, but has omitted to do so on account of his sudden departure.²

This statement suggests that his specimens, if still extant, may be more widely dispersed than indicated above. It should also be noted that, in MEL, there are a number of collections gathered from Eyre Peninsula and seemingly attributable to Mueller.¹¹ Apart from the labels there is nothing to suggest¹² that he ever collected in that region (not recorded by Churchill et al. 1978) and it seems that such specimens were gathered by Wilhelmi.

General comments

Carl Wilhelmi's contributions to the natural sciences and anthropology in South Australia and Victoria from 1849 to 1869 were immense; as is evident from his list of publications (see appendix) and his large number of specimens, including many types, held at MEL. He was also the first botanist since the great Robert Brown to systematically explore and collect coastal flora on Eyre Peninsula. Similarly he was the first person to publish a detailed account of the botanical wonderland of the Grampians, Victoria. His enthusiasm for his subject and his powers of observation are self evident from the foregoing extracts from his articles and letters. And yet there is a hint of insecurity and lack of confidence in the man, albeit basking in the shadow of Ferdinand Mueller would not have helped. He certainly had his share of disappointments while residing in Australia — lack of available moneys for further investigations of the Gawler Ranges, and the cancellation of the River Darling expedition. He also seems to have been irritated that Mueller got the job of botanical collector of the Gregory expedition. Wilhelmi recorded that 'Dr Mueller advised me before he left his appointments to try and get the appointment of collector to the Expedition, but this I was obliged to forego, as he accepted it himself.'²

Despite all his botanical endeavour, it must have been a cruel blow when he was never offered a job as botanical collector by any of the leading botanists at Kew. In a communication to Joseph Hooker he stated:

Had I the pleasure of seeing you at the time of my arrival in London, I could have perhaps joined, through your kind recommendation, an Expedition or Collector of Specimens of Nat. History, or as Collector of one of the large Horticultural Establishments of London, which post

I could have filled with satisfaction. Even now I would feel greatly obliged Dear Sir if you would commend me, should such an appointment offer itself.⁹

In retrospect Wilhelmi probably should never have returned to Germany; if he had stayed on in Australia who knows what botanical heights he might have accomplished.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to K for the use of their letters (copyright, RBG Kew) relating to Wilhelmi; without this data my task would have been much more tedious. Tom Darragh (Melbourne) kindly furnished me with the English translation of the *Der Kosmopolit* articles for which I am most grateful. The staff at MEL, particularly Dr Jim Willis and Doris Sinkora, were unstinting in their efforts to help. The portrait of Wilhelmi was supplied by MEL. The original painting, as of Feb. 1971, was in the possession of Mrs E. Weichmann, daughter of Carl Wilhelmi.

Notes

1. Translated extract from the article in the Melbourne newspaper *Der Kosmopolit* (see Wilhelmi 1857b).
2. K correspondence to W. J. Hooker, vol. 74, no. 233. Dated 31 Dec. 1855.
3. Details of boats and passengers plying to Kangaroo Island and Eyre Peninsula for this period are seldom well documented in early newspapers. The only vessel I could locate that sailed to Port Lincoln in October or November 1854 was the schooner *Bandicoot* (Tregenza 1984). It left Port Adelaide on 26 October. It is almost certain that Wilhelmi used it for his trips to Eyre Peninsula.
4. Maiden (1907) referred to Wilhelmi as Acting Director of the Botanic Gardens during Mueller's absence. This is erroneous as the position of Director didn't exist until 1857 (Churchill et al. 1978).
5. K correspondence to W. J. Hooker, vol. 74, no. 234. Dated 26 June 1856.
6. K correspondence to W. J. Hooker, vol. 74, no. 235. Dated 21 May 1857.
7. K correspondence to W. J. Hooker, vol. 75, no. 243. Dated 24 November 1861.
8. It is known that he was in London on 23 May 1869 and had intended to visit Bentham at Kew. (K correspondence to Bentham, vol. 10, no. 4202.)
9. K correspondence to J. D. Hooker, vol. 140, no. 1458. Dated 25 September 1871.
10. K correspondence to J. D. Hooker, vol. 140, no. 1459. Dated 10 Sept. 1873.
11. The original description of *Lasiopetalum confertiflorum* F. Muell., *Linnaea* 25: 377 (Feb. 1853) and the three syntype specimens at MEL illustrate just why this is sometimes thought. The published data only refers to a collection gathered by Wilhelmi from Port Lincoln and the same information is provided on the syntype specimen MEL 52344. However, the two other syntypes (MEL 52345 & MEL 643215), with labels in Mueller's hand, are also signed 'Ferd. Mueller'. The specimens must have been gathered prior to Mueller's appointment as Government Botanist of Victoria on 28 Jan. 1853 and the signature on the labels is believed to indicate (D. M. Sinkora pers. comm.) that the syntype collections were part of Mueller's own herbarium — which was not presented to the Victorian Government until at least the 1860s (Willis, this publication).
12. There is no indication from shipping records that Mueller visited Eyre Peninsula.

References

Black, J. M. (1936). One hundred years of systematic botany in South Australia. *Trans. & Proc. Roy. Soc. South Australia* 60: xxxi-xxxiv.

Churchill, D. M., Muir, T. B. & Sinkora, D. M. (1978). The published works of Ferdinand J. H. Mueller (1825-1896). *Mulleriana* 4: 1-120.

Krachenbuehl, D. N. (1981). Dr H. H. Behr's two visits to South Australia in 1844-45 and 1848-49. *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard.* 3: 101-123.

Krachenbuehl, D. N. (1986). History of botany in South Australia (1800-1955). In Jessop, J. P. & Toelken, H. R. (eds), *Flora of South Australia* (Govt Printer: Adelaide). pp. 13-39.

Maiden, J. H. (1907). A century of botanical endeavour in South Australia. *Rep. Meetings Australas. Assoc. Advanceem. Sci.* 11: 158-199.

Maiden, J. H. (1911). Records of Australian botanists (first supplement). *Rep. Meetings Australas. Assoc. Advanceem. Sci.* 13: 224-243.

Pope, W. T. (1919). Dr William Hillebrand MD (1821-1886). *Hawaiian Ann.* 1919: 53-60.

Short, P. S. (1983). A revision of *Angianthus* Wendl., sensu lato (Compositae: Inuleae: Gnaphaliinae). *Mulleriana* 5: 143-214.

Tregenza, J. (1984). Two notable portraits of South Australian Aborigines. *J. Hist. Soc. South Australia* 12: 23.

Wilhelmi, J. F. C. — see appendix.

Appendix

Eponymy and publications by Wilhelmi

Eponymy

Acacia wilhelmiana F. Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1: 37 (1855). - *A. calamifolia* Sweet var. *wilhelmiana* (F. Muell.) Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 2: 339 (1864).

Lasiopetalum wilhelminii F. Muell., *Trans. Philos. Inst. Victoria* 2: 65 (1858). (= *L. macrophyllum* Grah.)

Vertieordia wilhelminii F. Muell., *Trans. & Proc. Victorian Inst. Advanceem. Sci.* 1854-1855: 122 (1855).

Publications by Wilhelmi

1857a Notes on some edible and useful Australian plants. *Hook. J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc.* 9: 265-267.

1857b [Lecture to Melbourne German Club.] *Der Kosmopolit* (Melbourne) p. 343 (18 Sept.), p. 347 (22 Sept.), p. 351 (25 Sept.).

1860 Manners and customs of the Australian natives, in particular of the Port Lincoln district. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Victoria* 5: 164-203.

1870 [Vortrag über ... australische Pflanzen ... welche als Nahrung dienen können ...]. In V. Seetion für Botanik. *Sitzungs-Ber. Naturwiss. Ges. Isis Dresden* 160-163.

1871a Eine Excursion in die Grampians, Vietriagebirge und Pyrenäen von Australien. *Sitzungs-Ber. Naturwiss. Ges. Isis Dresden* 13-16.

1871b Ueber nutzbare australische Bäume, deren lokale Namen Grösse und Nutzen. *Sitzungs-Ber. Naturwiss. Ges. Isis Dresden* 100-105.

1872 [Vortrag über Versandungen in Australien...]. *Sitzungs-Ber. Naturwiss. Ges. Isis Dresden* 146-148.

1873a [Vortrag über seine Excursion von Port Adelaide aus nach dem Murray...]. *Sitzungs-Ber. Naturwiss. Ges. Isis Dresden* 40-45.

1873b Verzeichniss extra Australischer Pflanzen. *Sitzungs-Ber. Naturwiss. Ges. Isis Dresden* 96-97.

1873e Die Pflanzen des Australischen Continentes, welche vorzugsweise ihrer medicinischen Eigenschaften wegen Verwendung finden. *Sitzungs-Ber. Naturwiss. Ges. Isis Dresden* 195-197.